

TRAP SET BY YANKS CAPTURES JUVIGNY

Boches Encircled Despite Hot
Fire and Stormed on All
Sides in Final Attack.

NEW VALOR RECORD MADE

German Shell Falls Among
187 Prisoners, Kills Five
and Wounds Scores.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE AISNE FRONT, Aug. 31 (delayed)—Juvigny, the ruins of a village north of Soissons, the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late Friday, but not until noon had the publication of details of its capture been permitted.

The Americans consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny last night, and to-night after making further progress during the day they stormed the zone considerably in advance of the village. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east and the Germans apparently have been left with the chance of a last, desperate resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line through Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the already brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmaneuvered and their men were outflanked.

Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. And when all was said and done, the Germans were left with a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 187 prisoners that the Americans had taken.

When the objective of Gen. Pershing's men finally was attained, the Germans were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all pointed in the wrong direction, and the assault appeared out of an arc drawn about their rear.

225 Prisoners: Dead Not Counted.

The mopping up of the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 225 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

Two days ago American patrols were in Juvigny and a mile and a half beyond it. The Germans were not exhausted and their determination to contest the advance of the new enemy who had appeared seemed to be unshaken. The experience of certain American divisions north of the River Marne, when town after town passed back and forth before the Germans were definitely pushed back.

Thursday night, when an American detachment, escorted by tanks, entered Juvigny, the town was once again behind the railroad to the west of the town. There a tremendous struggle began, the Germans employing every tactic to hold the positions not only in front of the Americans, but in front of the French.

On Friday the Americans were instructed to push the German lines and to harass them in every manner while the French were bringing up forces on the flanks, but not to make any effort to advance.

The French advanced rapidly, however, and late in the day the Americans were ordered to renew the attack. Again German resistance of great intensity was encountered.

For a time it appeared as though the Germans were not content to merely resist. It was feared that they were concentrating a force in Juvigny and the Americans prepared to resist a counter attack.

Tons of High Explosives Hurdled.

The artillery was instructed to concentrate their fire on Juvigny and positions near by, and for an hour in the afternoon the Germans were pounded with high explosives and shrapnel into the little town, already hardly more than a mass of ruins clinging to one side of a deep ravine.

No gas shells were sent over, for the French and Americans were confident of its occupation and they did not desire to prepare for themselves pools of invisible deathly gas.

About 4 o'clock part of the American line moved forward. Juvigny was believed to have been reached by the least four companies of Germans had been observed to evacuate the place and an aviator who flew over the position and who saw the first alarm was not fired upon while engaged in reconnaissance operations reported that he had seen no signs of the enemy.

The enemy, however, was there and at other positions on the line. The ruins of villages and the hill to the north proved to be big nests of machine guns with supporting machine guns in the positions near by.

SOISSONS AND NOYON CENTRES OF BATTLE

German Resistance Is Focused
Against Vigorous French
Attack.

NEW GAINS ARE SMALL

Canal du Nord Marks Present
Limits of Advance of
Allied Forces.

By the Associated Press.

From their dugout positions they had passed through a machine gun barrage and trenches that had been in service since 1914 and through them into the Couronne Wood. Again they were subjected to a grilling fire but they kept until they were at the edge of the village and ten minutes later they took a hand in "mopping up."

There was not a great amount of hand to hand fighting, however. The defending force appeared to recognize the futility of further resistance, although the Germans had fought with spirit of efficiency up to that minute.

From one quarry cave there were taken some 150 men who had concealed themselves when the Americans rushed into the place. It was learned after-ward that the Germans had used the cave as a refuge when the fire of the Americans became too hot, reappearing to man the guns when possible.

Meanwhile the remainder of the line advanced to positions and united with the French on the left and right. German dead and wounded and freshly taken shell holes marked the path of the American advance. Little in the way of stores, however, was left behind by the Germans. There was one big gun in the woods, scores of machine guns and quantities of ammunition, but it was evident the German command had anticipated a repulse and had removed most of the supplies from the endangered zone.

The captured ammunition, were used on the Germans to-day.

Tragedy at Quarry Entrance.

The German prisoners who were killed and maimed by their own army's shell and were being escorted down into the quarry cave that might have a thousand men. That particular cave had been used as a division headquarters by the Germans.

A shell landed exactly at the entrance at the very instant when it was crowded with German prisoners who were to be sent there for a few hours. At 5:30 o'clock this morning, the Germans, who were nothing more than boys, were thrown into mangled piles by the explosion.

As a result of these operations a corner has been rounded off the salient. If these gains look small in comparison with other gains made earlier in the advance we must possess our souls in patience. We have shown in four years of warfare that we possess that strengthening virtue of a wholly unexpected degree, the time for exercising it is by no means over.

Attack May Force
Hertling to Retire

Austrian Foreign Minister
Also Slated to Go.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Reports of the probable retirement of Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, are beginning to be heard as a result of a violent campaign of the German press. Count von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, also may retire. The reports say that Count von Hertling, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, may return, displacing Count von Burian. These reports appear to indicate that the conclusions reached at the recent conference at the Imperial German headquarters have served only to increase the friction between Berlin and Vienna.

Despatches from Zurich say that Count von Hertling informed Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingensuff, that continuation of the power of Count von Burian would be considered in Berlin as unfavorable to the good relations between the Germans and the Austrians. Count von Burian has had the support of Count Ties, the most powerful force in Hungary, but the Hungarian newspapers now voice uneasiness and indignation at the proposals federalizing Austria which Count von Burian advocated.

The Neues Vaterland Journal says that the proposed federalization would mean the collapse of the dual empire, in which Austria-Hungary has something to say. It also says that Hungary has a voice in the matter, since without the consent of that country Austria cannot become a republic. The newspaper adds that it is high time the Hungarian Government became interested in the question and saw to it that it was not taken by surprise by an action which will not only prove a catastrophe for the monarchy but also for Hungary.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Dr. W. S. Rolf, the German Colonial Secretary, is mentioned as a possible early successor of Count von Hertling. The latter is going to Vienna to arrange a final settlement of the Polish question.

GERMAN CITIES ARE
HEAVILY DAMAGED

Refugees Say Frankfurt and
Cologne Suffered Most by
Air Raids.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The information was received to-day from the "Rhine front."

In the air raid in Cologne, August 21, the casualties were 45 killed and 174 wounded. In the last raid on Frankfurt, the railway station was badly damaged and twelve killed. In Cologne and elsewhere considerable damage has been done by the Germans' own shell fire.

THE Greenbrier

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New York Booking Office, Plaza Hotel

MT. ST. QUENTIN WON BY INFERIOR FORCE

Australians Who Sealed Northern
Face Took Two Prisoners
for Each Man.

RIVER CROSSED BY NIGHT

Attack Was Begun Soon After
Dawn and Hill Had Fallen
by 7:40 o'Clock.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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With the French Army, Sept. 1.—The week ended with a day of extremely hard fighting north of Soissons and around Noyon. For the present these two districts are centres of enemy resistance. Since Thursday the Germans have pulled themselves together and have done their utmost to make a stand in front of the three French armies, and the main struggle has concentrated itself in front of these places first because it is here that the French attack has been most vigorous.

Although the retreat, has slackened almost to a standstill and it is accompanied by fierce counter attacks, the French made gains in both places. On the front north of Noyon the Germans have organized their defence in the direction of Ham. They have a useful outlook in the Canal du Nord, which apparently makes the present limits of the allied advance.

This outwork was crossed yesterday by Humbert's troops when they took Compiègne, twenty-five miles north of Noyon, at the same time climbing further up the slope of Mont St. Simon, the pillar of defence on the east. The advance was not great, but it was made in the face of strenuous opposition.

South of the Oise there was another advance, though it was small. Juvigny, which already has changed hands more than once, was carried again and south-east of the village Gen. Mangin's men pushed forward into the outskirts of Leury and took Crouy, two miles from Soissons on the Laon road.

On the Australians' left London troops, attacking southeast of Comblès, have taken Bouchavesnes and Rancourt, with the high ground overlooking these villages, and have reached the western outskirts of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood.

In the course of this successful attack, in which stiff opposition was met and overcome by both English and Australians, over 2,000 prisoners and a few guns were taken.

On the remainder of the battle front there were successful minor operations at a number of points south of the Arras-Cambrai road. Our troops have driven the enemy from the high ground at Morval and captured Beaulieu and the ridge east of Rancourt and Fremicourt. We are pressing the enemy hard in Le Transloy and have completed the capture of Bullecourt and Lendecourt-lez-Cagnicourt. Several hundred prisoners were taken in these different operations.

An enemy counter attack launched against the new positions gained by the Canadians this morning north of Hendecourt was repulsed.

Our patrols have pushed forward slightly in the Lens sector. On the Lys front our progress continues. We have reached Douliu, Le Verrier and Steenwerck and are closely engaged with the enemy about Neuve Eglise and Wulverghen.

BRITISH (DAY)—The enemy repeatedly counter attacked our new positions at Mont St. Quentin yesterday evening and was repulsed on each occasion after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands. We have made progress in the direction of Le Transloy, and during the night cleared the enemy from the villages of Longatte and Ecoust St. Mein, taking 100 prisoners.

North of the Arras-Cambrai road more than fifty prisoners were captured by us in a successful minor operation east of Haucourt.

In the Lys sector our advance is continuing. Our troops have crossed the Lawe River and are approaching La Bassée-Estaires road.

FRENCH (NIGHT)—During the day there was great artillery activity in the Somme region and along the Canal du Nord.

North of the Ailette we have taken foot in the wood west of Crecy-le-Chateau; south of the river we captured the village of Crouy-au-Mont.

Eight enemy airplanes were brought down or fell in a damaged condition. From a low altitude our bombing airplanes dropped twenty-three tons of projectiles to-day on enemy concentrations and convoys in the region of Vauxaillon, Neuville-sur-Margival, Laffaux and Mantu-la-Fosse (all northeast of Soissons). Thousands of cartridges were fired in the same regions on enemy troops.

FRENCH (DAY)—The actions continued during the night. French infantry units crossed the Somme Canal east of Epeneourt. Further south French troops captured Roy-le-Petit. We took 250 prisoners.

In the region north of Soissons the French captured Leury and conquered several centres of resistance which were strongly held by the enemy. One thousand prisoners remained in our hands.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—Fighting is proceeding between the Scarpe and the Somme. British attacks here in the main failed. At isolated places they pressed back our lines toward the east.

Between the Oise and the Aisne French partial attacks were repulsed.

GERMAN (DAY)—Between Ypres and La Bassée we shortened our front by giving up the salient which projected toward Hazebrouck, thereby relinquishing Kemmel to the enemy. The German movements which had been carried out a few days ago were unnoticed by the enemy.

The British advanced yesterday with strong forces against our old lines. Our mixed detachments, which had been left behind in the forefront of the new positions, are in fighting touch with them. The enemy occupied Kemmel and followed up beyond Bailleul and Neuf Berquin and across the River Lawe.

On the Arras-Cambrai road British infantry attacks collapsed before our positions. Strong enemy attacks between Hendecourt and Vaulx-Vraucourt, which were renewed several times until evening, broke down. After fluctuating fighting Bullecourt and Ecoust-St. Mein remained in the hands of the enemy.

Between Morval and Peronne English and Australian divisions attacked after violent artillery preparation. Near Morval and southwest of Rancourt they were repulsed. Bouchavesnes was held by counter attacks. Further south our line at the conclusion of fighting ran to the Bouchavesnes-Peronne road.

Enemy attempts to cross the Somme near Brie and St. Christ were frustrated.

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Extra Knickers included. In exclusive Saks model, tailored in fine Fancy Mixture of excellent quality. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Downed in Constantinople Raid.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Turkish official communication received here reports that an airplane was brought down in flames during a raid on Constantinople last Tuesday. It says the captain of the machine, a British officer, was wounded and made prisoner.